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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/727,392	12/04/2003	Brian Vialpando	TI-35829	7423	
23494	7590 12/06/2005		EXAMINER		
	STRUMENTS INCOR	AHMED, SHAMIM			
DALLAS, T	5474, M/S 3999 X 75265		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1765		

DATE MAILED: 12/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/727,392	VIALPANDO ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Shamim Ahmed	1765				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication approximation ap	opears on the cover sheet with t	he correspondence address				
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLECTED IN A LONGER, FROM THE MAILING INSIDE OF A COMMENT OF THE MAILING INSIDE OF THE MAILING INSIDE OF THE OF THE MAILING INSIDE OF THE O	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS tte, cause the application to become ABAND	FION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this communic DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1) 又	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21	September 2005.					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3)□							
•	closed in accordance with the practice under						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)⊠	Claim(s) 10-21 is/are pending in the applicati	on.					
· ·	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdr						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>10-21</u> is/are rejected.						
7)[Claim(s) is/are objected to.	,					
- 8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	or election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers						
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examir	ner.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre		•	• •			
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the B	Examiner. Note the attached Of	ffice Action or form PTO-152	2,			
Priority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig ☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9(a)-(d) or (f).				
	1. Certified copies of the priority docume						
	2. Certified copies of the priority docume	• •					
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the pri	•	eived in this National Stage	;			
* 0	application from the International Bure						
	See the attached detailed Office action for a lis	st of the certified copies not rec	eived.				
		,					
Attachmen	t(s)						
1) Notice	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Sumr					
	2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)						
	r No(s)/Mail Date	6) Other:	(10-102)				
C Detect and T							

Art Unit: 1765

DETAILED ACTION

Page 2

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-21 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. Claims 10-13,16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zekeriya et al (6,607,962) in view of Chan (5,870,121) or Ohkawa (6,930,299).

Zekeriya et al disclose a process of forming a thin film resistor (TFR) contact, wherein the process comprises the steps of:

Art Unit: 1765

- ➤ Forming a thin film resistor (TFR) material, wherein the TFR material comprises silicon chromium (SiCr), nickel chromium (NiCr), tantalum nitride (TaN) or titanium nitride (TiN) (col.5, lines 1-10);
- > Forming a dielectric layer of silicon oxide over the TFR and etching the dielectric layer to form TFR via (114) (col.5, lines 29-55);
- ➤ Forming an etch-stop layer (116) over the TFR via and the TFR portion (106'), wherein the etch-stop layer comprises of an electrical conductor such as combination of Ti and TiN and which etch-stop structure resembles as the claimed electrical interface portion (col.5, lines 59-col.6, lines 4).

Zekeriya et al fail to teach the deposition of individual layers of Ti and TiN as the etch-stop or the barrier layer 116.

However, in a method of making resistors, Chan teaches deposition of two individual layers of Ti and TiN as resistive layer for better step coverage at the contact (col.3, lines 42-52 and col.4, lines 62-65).

OR, Ohkawa teaches prior to deposition of TiN barrier layer, Ti is deposited as an adhesion layer into a via hole (col.15, lines 4-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of claimed invention to commine Chan or Ohkawa's teaching of depositing two iddividual layers into Zekeriya et al's teaching for better step coverage or for promoting the adhesion of TiN layer as taught by Chan and Ohkawa, respectively.

Modified Zekeriya et al remain silent regarding forming a second TFR via over a second end of the TFR.

Art Unit: 1765

However, Zekeriya et al teach that the thin film resistors are employed in a many integrated circuits (col.1, lines 13-15) and the disclosure along with figures shows one TFR contact for structural simplicity (see figures).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of claimed invention to form a second via on a second end of the TFR structure in order to form more than one contact in the same manufacturing process for reducing process time.

As to claims 16-17, Zekeriya et al teach that forming a dielectric material layer (122) over the electrical interface portion; forming a contact via (124) to be filled with contact material such as tungsten (W) and then the contact material is etched back or polished back to remove the contact material (W) off the top surface of the dielectric layer and makes the contact plug (126) (col.6, lines 53-67).

5. Claims 14-15 and 19 –21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zekeriya et al (6,607,962) in view of Chan (5,870,121) or Ohkawa (6,930,299) as applied to claims 10-13,16-18 above, and further in view of Lammert (6,475,400).

Modified Zekeriya et al discusses above in the paragraph 4 but fail to teach sputter etching the TFR layer and the dielectric layer.

However, in a method of making TFR, Lammert teaches the TFR material layer is subjected to sputter etching to raise the resistance to a desired value, wherein the

Art Unit: 1765

thickness of the resistor layer in the range of 50 to 50,000 angstroms (col.2, lines 49-66).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time of claimed invention to combine Lammert's teaching into Zekeriya et al's process for increasing the resistance value to a much tolerance as taught by Lammert et al.

It is noted that it would have been obvious to remove any remaining oxide as both the dielectric and the TFR material is exposed during the sputter etching and expected to have similar effect.

As to claims 15 and 20, Ohkawa teaches the thickness of the adhesion layer of Ti is in the range of 10-50 nm, which equates 100-500 angstroms and the thickness of the metal barrier layer is in the range of 10-100 nm, which equates 100 to 1,000 anstroms (col.15, lines 4-8).

As to claim 21, it is conventional and well known to ordinary skilled in the art to etch dielectric layer to form via or opening using diluted hydrofluoric acid.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shamim Ahmed whose telephone number is (571) 272-1457. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thu (7:00-5:30) Every Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nadine G. Norton can be reached on (571) 272-1465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1765

Page 6

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Shamim Ahmed Primary Examiner Art Unit 1765

SA November 30, 2005